THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,396, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52

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THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLROE, Commander, 1,006 Tons, Register, to sail about the 30th proximo, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLROE on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 18th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
" GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
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For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 7th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparkwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 7th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Admiral Lyons*, Captain THOMPSON, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have several Crops of PLANTATION COFFEE for sale on Owner's account.

They also prepare Coffee for shipment, effect purchases or sales of all Coast produce, &c., and undertake the Agency and Valuation of Coffee Estates.

APPLETON & Co.

Cannanore, Malabar Coast, 20th. Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business in Forbes Street as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Reference may be made to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEVART & Co.

FRANCIS & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1862.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. F. A. PALMER & Co., No. 2, Medow Street:—

One handsome 18-Light Crystal Chandelier, from the well-known makers *Messrs. Stephenson Allardice & Co.* of Glasgow, fitted for Oil or Candles, at Rs. 600.

Two handsome 12-Light Crystal Chandelier, do., at Rs. 400 each, and several smaller ones from the same manufacturers.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL, Charts of the Malabar Coast, China, Karrachee, &c., &c. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860 In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONE THOUSAND NEW CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, just to hand by the Mail Steamer, comprising the newest sittings of Royal Personages, English Statesmen, Lawyers, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Ministers, Scientific Literary, and other celebrated characters, Singers, Actors, and Actresses, and Public Performers.

H.M. the Queen.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
H.R.H. the Prince Consort.	Sir J. Lawrence.
	Lady Lawrence.
Prince of Wales.	Earl Granville.
Princess of Prussia and Baby.	Earl of Ellenborough.
	Sir William Lawrence.
Crown Prince of Prussia.	Late Duke of Wellington
Prince Alfred.	and Sir Robert Peel.
Princess Alice.	Lord Dufferin.
Princess Louise.	Sir A. Alison.
Princess Helena.	Lord Macaulay.
Prince Leopold.	Sir Ed. Bulwer Lytton.
Prince Arthur.	Sir J. Outram.
Princess Beatrice.	Sir William Gomm.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Duke of Hamilton.
	Duchess of Hamilton.
Earl Canning.	Sir Robert Peel.
Lady Canning.	Lord Palmerston at the
Earl Clyde.	age of 29.
Napoleon III.	Do. do. taken March 1862.
Imperial Prince.	Count de Persigny.
Lord Elgin and Son.	Duchess of Manchester.
Duke of Manchester.	Duchess of Wellington.
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Earl Russell.	J. Bright.
Thackeray.	Mrs. Wyndham.
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HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row.

Bombay, Oct. 7th, 1862.

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A SITUATION as Lady's Maid, companion, or nurse. The Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of Hindustani. Address "A. G." care of the Printer of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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A CLERK fully competent to keep Books by Double Entry.—Address "C.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED from No. 17, to No. 2, Meadow Street, (late *Telegraph and Courier* office) from 1st October 1862.

NASERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE, Manager.

TO LET.

FROM 1st NOVEMBER NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to JACOB & Co., Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET at MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS." Apply to Messrs. LAWSON and MCKENZIE, Bombay, or Messrs. HUNT, MONNETT & Co., Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday the 6th October 1862 an extension of this Railway, from Chalesgaum, to Julgaum will be opened for Public Traffic.

The Railway Telegraph will also be opened to Julgaum.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

The Public are respectfully informed that night Trains will be run again on the Concan Line, and the following additions and alterations will be made in the working of the Trains on and after Monday the 6th October 1862.

DOWN TRAINS.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay for Campooles and Poona at 8-30 A.M. will leave at 9-0 A.M.

The 3-0 P.M. Train from Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, another Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and arrive at Poona at 10-20 P.M.

As a temporary measure, until the Goolburn Bank is ready again for Traffic, a Train will be worked in connection with the above Train, from Callian arriving at Kussara at 8-30 P.M. and a corresponding Train will leave Egutpoora at 5-30 A.M. for Nassick, Chalesgaum and Julgaum.

The Train from Bombay at 2-30 P.M., will be worked to Campooles and Poona, on week days only, but it will run to Tannah, Callian and Kussara on week days and Sundays.

The night Train will leave Bombay at 9-0 P.M., for Callian, Campooles, Poona and Sholapoor. A Train in connection with this Train will be run from Callian for the North Eastern Line in a few weeks when the Goolburn Bank is ready again for traffic.

On Sundays, the 8-0 A.M. Down Train from Bombay to Callian, Kussara and Nassick will not be run

An Extra Local Train will leave Bombay at 10 A.M. for Tanna, Callian and intermediate Stations on Sundays only.

By the 2-30 P.M., Train from Bombay passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhooleys only. Fare for Palkee Rs. 4 and for Dhooles Rs. 2-4-0 each.

No package weighing more than 90lbs. booked by this Train can be conveyed over the Ghaut in time to be forwarded by the corresponding Train.

UP TRAINS.

The Through Train now leaving Sholapoor at 8-30 P.M. will be altered to leave at 12-15 noon calling at Poona at 5-50 P.M., leave Campooles 8-15 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 7-4 A.M.

The Through Train from the North Eastern Line will leave Julgaum at 11-45 A.M., call at Chalesgaum at 3-35 P.M., and Nassick at 10 P.M. It will leave Kussara at 3-30 A.M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-25 A.M.

The morning Train from Mahim will leave that Station at 9-15 A.M. instead of 9-30 A.M.

The starting time for the morning Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M. will not be altered, but the corresponding Train will leave Campooles at 2-0 P.M. instead of at 2-30 P.M. and arrive in Bombay at 6-5 P.M.

The morning Train that has hitherto left Nassick at 8-0 A.M., will leave at 7-30 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-35 P.M. This Train will run on week days only.

An additional through Train will leave Poona at 2-30 P.M. on week days, for Bombay, calling at Campoolee at 7-10 P.M., Narel at 7-45 P.M. and arriving in Bombay at 10-30 P.M.

An Extra Local Train will leave Callian at 5-20 P.M., on *Sundays only* for Bombay calling at intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-30 P.M.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 3rd October 1862.

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Handsomely bound in Morocco with *gilt rims and bar* ..... Rs. 11 0
Ditto *Panelled rims and bar* ..... " 12 0
Ditto Sage Morocco, *rims and monogram* ..... " 18 0
Ditto Purple Morocco do. ..... " 13 0
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Ditto Magenta Morocco, *Panelled and cross*..... " 18 0
Ditto Sage Morocco, *rims and monogram* ..... " 16 0
Ditto Magenta Morocco do. ..... " 18 0
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Ditto Ditto *square corners, clasp and cross* ..... " 16 0
Ditto Sage Morocco, *pierced corners and clasp* ... " 16 0
Ditto Morocco antique, *rims, bar and cross*..... " 16 0
Ditto Ditto *pierced corners and clasp* ..... " 20 0
Ditto Purple Velvet, *rims, monogram, silk wings and rose lock case* ..... " 22 0
Ditto Ivory sides, *rims, cross and rose lock case*... " 85 0
Ditto Ditto *engraved rims, monogram and case* ... " 40 0
Ditto Morocco *antique clasp, rims and corners* ... " 18 0
Ditto Ditto do. *and clasp*..... " 14 0

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 6th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
Miles.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	2 30	2 40
2½	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	2 45	2 55
5½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	3 6
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 22
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	...	10 45	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	...	11 12	...
20½	Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	...	11 30	3 31
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	...	12 5	4 5
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	...	...	10 13	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	4 30
40	Titwalla ..... "	...	...	...	10 40	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	4 55
49½	Wasind ..... "	...	...	...	11 15	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	5 30
53½	Shapoor ..... "	...	...	...	11 35	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	5 50
66½	Khardee ..... "	...	...	...	12 20	6 35	...	...	...	...	...	6 35
	Goolburn Viaduct "	...	...	...	1 50	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 0
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	...	...	2 20	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	8 30

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	...	...	6 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
90½	Nandore ..... "	...	...	...	7 10	6 30	...	...	...	...	6 30	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... "	...	...	...	8 10	7 40	...	...	...	...	7 40	...
126	Niphar ..... "	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...
136½	Lasulgaum ..... "	...	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	9 45	...
152	Mumnar ..... "	...	...	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	10 55	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	12 5	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	1 45	...
205½	Khujgaum ..... "	...	...	...	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	2 35	...
221½	Pachora ..... "	...	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	3 35	...
237½	Mussawad ..... "	...	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	4 40	...
250½	JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	...	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	5 30	...
		A.M.	P.M.									
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel ..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee ..... "	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.					
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... "	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ..... "	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.								
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ..... "	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... "	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus ..... "	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... "	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ..... "	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... "	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... "	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road ..... "	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh ..... "	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... "	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ..... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distances.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
Miles.		Noon.								
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... "	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh ..... "	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... "	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... "	3 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... "	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... "	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal ..... "	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... "	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ..... "	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee ..... "	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.M.	A.M							
	POONA ..... Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... "	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum ..... "	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... "	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee ..... "	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA ..... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.							
CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	8 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½ Tillowlee ..... "	...	2 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½ Narel ..... "	4 10	3 8	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½ Budlapoor ..... "	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243 CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 18	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				A.M.	A.M.					
JULGAUM ..... Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Mussawud ..... "	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½ Pachora ..... "	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½ Khujgaum ..... "	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½ Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½ Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½ Munmar ..... "	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114 Lasulgaum ..... "	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½ Niphar ..... "	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolalee for Nassick ..... "	...	...	...	10 0	7 30	...	...	...	...	...
144½ Nandore ..... "	...	...	...	10 55	8 25	...	...	...	...	...
160½ EGUTPOORA ..... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 30	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 8 30	P.M. 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goolburn Viaduct "	...	...	...	4 45	2 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Khardee ..... "	...	...	...	5 0	2 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197½	Shapoor ..... "	...	...	...	...	3 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201½	Wasind ..... "	...	...	...	5 50	3 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
219½	Titwalla ..... "	...	...	...	...	4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
217½	Callian ..... Arr.	...	...	...	6 30	4 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Callian ..... Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 0	4 30	...	...	...	...	5 20	...	...	...
255½	Tannah ..... "	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 0	5 13	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	6 15	...	...	...
267	Coorla ..... "	6 30	5 28	9 55	8 48	5 53	...	...	...	...	6 40	...	...	...
	Mahim ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7	9 10	0	...	8	0	
270½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	...	6	7	9 18	7	9 13	0	...	8	12	
274	Byculla ..... "	6 52	5 30	10 18	9 10	6 23	9 38	7	21	10	23	7	7	8 27
276½	Bombay ..... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 25	6 35	9 50	7	38	10	35	7	20	8 40

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT..... { *Palkies*.....Rs. 4 0 0 each. / *Gharries*..... " 1 4 0 per seat. }

THULL GHAUT..... { *Phaeton worked by Horses*.....Rs. 6 per seat. / *Carts* do do..... " 2 " }

N.B.—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares *Palkies* Rs. 4 each; *Dhoolies*, Rs. 2-4 each.

All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Ghauts should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KUSSARA LINE.)

Tickets for conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive for the Down-journey, at Kussara for Up-journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern line, at the following rate:—A two-wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 3rd October 1862,

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

HERBERT & Co. have a number of Excellent London-made packing cases tin-lined, which have cost from 30 to 80 shillings each—they are perfectly clean and sound and will be sold at half their prime cost, each.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, October 1862.

N. B. An offer for a number, will be met liberally.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following Photographs, some coloured in *Pastel Crayon*, and all adapted for framing, remain available:—

IN PASTEL CRAYON, each Rs. 16.

The Empress Eugenie.
Madeleine.
Two bust Portraits of females.
Amphitrite.
Il ne faut pas jouer avec l'amour, in 2 plates.
Bressannoe a l'Eglise.
Cueillette des fraises.
Un Salon sous Louis 15.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, Rs. 4 each.

The Fight for the Standard.
Mine Own—*Maclise*.
Portrait of Rosa Bonheur *by herself*.
Emperor and Empress of the French, 2 Plates.
Mother and Child—*Delaroche*.
Medora small copy.
Cueillette des fraises—*Compte Calix*.
Comment on append à *Pecher, ditto*.
Raglan Castle—*Porch*.
York Minster.
Cedars—Monmouthshire.
The Graces.
Shoeing the Horse—*Landseer*.
The Gardener's Daughter—*Ansdell*.
Belisarius—*Baron Girard*.
Paul Preaching—*Raphael*.
Broken Vows—*Calderon*.
Medora—*Scheffer*.
Nobody az'd you Sir!—*Cobbold*.
Old, old Story—*Frank Stone*.
Cromwell and Milton—*Delaroche*.
Wellington crossing the Pyrenees—*Barker*.
The Alchemist—*Teniers*.
Christ teaching Humility—*Landseer*.
Galatea—*Frost*.
Doubtful fortune.
Temptation of St. Anthony—*E Gallait*.
Disarming of Guid.
The Horse Fair—*Rosa Bonheur*.
The Mountain Home—*Landseer*.
The Forester's Family—*Ditto*.
The Surprise—*Comte Calix*.
The Bath—*J. Seton*.
Calvin at Geneva.
Going with, and going against the Stream (a pair),—*Frank Stone*.
Dead Christ—*Scheffer*.
The First-born.

VIEWS PHOTOGRAPHED BY WILSON, EACH Rs. 3.

Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
Aberdeen University from the S.E.
A variety of mounted Photographic Prints adapted for small frames or for Scrapbooks. Rs. 1-2-3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

A CARD.—It will be considered a favor if all those Gentlemen to whom bills have been repeatedly sent during the past six months will oblige us with remittances to enable us to close accounts to 30th September. The want of punctuality in paying their bills has put us to serious inconvenience, and we therefore request the immediate attention of all our debtors to the accounts which have been forwarded to them.

All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our contributions have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November 1862, have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

The accounts of all those who take no notice of this Advertisement will, on *1st November next*, be handed, for recovery through the law courts, to our Solicitors.

With sums due to us in Outstanding Debts to the amount of considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, we find ourselves pressed for ready cash to meet current liabilities, and we therefore trust all our debtors will respond to the call now made on them to "pay up."

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, 1st Oct. 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 .....Black Capsule...	85
	" Pts..... " "	50
	No. 2 .....Blue " "	80
	" Pts..... " "	16
	No. 3 .....Yellow "	26
	" Pts..... " "	14
	No. 4 .....Green "	20
	" Pts..... " "	12
	Medoc .....Red "	17
	" Pts..... " "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co..... "	88
	" " per 3 dozen Pts.....	40
	Br

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 7th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 9d. 2s. 0 13-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 21,900 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 5/9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139 14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co	350	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co after Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Goocha Spinning Co	125	.....	Ditto.
	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
Loan 1835-36	93½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 205
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.
To China	No enquiries.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (4TH OCTOBER 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	415 to 416
Old Export	"	418 to 420
Old Dholleras, and Bhowaggur	"	423 to 425
Old Coomraotties	"	410 to 415
Old Oomras	"	400 to 405
Old Dharwar Sanguinee	"	385 to 390
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	400 to 405
Old Veraval	"	395 to 400
Kimptees	"	390 to 395
Old Pondicherry	"	400 to 405
Old Acoots	"	415 to 420
Old Mangalore	"	405 to 408
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,535 to 1,530.		
SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
		28 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Sept. 27.)

THE Oil market has, during the week remained quiet, and prices have not altered. The transactions have been of a very limited nature, and deliveries upon contracts considerably behind; but this is not much to be wondered at, looking at the small quantity of Oil that is now coming into the bazaar, on account of the recent wet weather. All reports, however, from the district speak of a large stock of nuts, and a week or so of fine weather, to permit of the Copprah being dried, will, no doubt, bring a large supply forward. We allow the quotation to stand Rs. 97½ to 98.

COIR YARN.—No change has taken place in this article, good parcels of yarn are freely taken at from Rs. 40 to 55 according to quality of mixed sort. Of first-class small twist, very little is to be seen. Fibre has not begun to come forward yet.

COFFEE.—One crop of plantation has been sold at Rs. 31 with advances, but we can give as yet no quotation for native.

In other produce there is no change to notice.

FREIGHT.—We quote £4 for Oil, and £3 10s. for measurement, but no open tonnage at the present moment for Oil. The *Adelaide*, *Mary Hensell*, and *Elizabeth Ann*, are shortly expected. These will, however in all probability only take a portion of their cargo in here.

From Tuticorin our advices are to 20th instant. Owing to the favorable advices from Europe received *viâ* Galle, the cotton market had been much excited. One small contract had been made to Rs. 220, but after receipt of the news, sellers were not inclined to contract under Rs. 225 to 230, and another small contract had been arranged at Rs. 225.

The *Melectis*, and *New Great Britain*, sailed on the 18th instant, and the *J. L. Hall* on the 19th, taking between them 12,712 bales. The export then amounted to 50,919 bales.

The *Sarah Sands* had arrived and was filling fast, the *Captain Cook*, and *Janet Cowan* were expected, and it was supposed that they would remove nearly the whole crop.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 1	4 0 per cent.
3 days' sight	1	6 0 "
16 days' sight	1	10 0 "
Madras, sight	0	8 0 "
3 days' sight	0	10 0 "
30 days' sight	1	4 0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	1	8 0 "
16 days' sight	1	14 0 "
London, 6 mths' sight	2s.	1½d. documts.
6 mths' sight	2s.	1d. Credits.
Sight	2s.	0½d.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

By telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	111½
5	" do.	104½
4	" do.	93½

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£544,800.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s.	11⅞d. "
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
1 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) at	1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted hence in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. (if the amounts to be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge).

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 6th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same, as may fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 "
Do. " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¼d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted as the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PREBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for transmission by Iron Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 5	Singapore (s)	Grainger	Hongkong 11 Sept.
6	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 5 Oct
	Naval Brigade	Moon	London 26 June.
	Sillery	McAulay	Liverpool 28 May.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 6	Romeo	Naoda	Deu.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wallen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Worthington; Mr. Curtis; Mr. Edwardes; Mr. and Mrs. D. Gough; and 131 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. E. Carnac*, to Surat.—56 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 6TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,441¼ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 1 bundles Bengal Raw Silk, 880 lbs., Dhurmsey Tanjee; 546 pieces E. Teeth, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., Ravagur Coovergur.

Wings of the Wind.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee; 101 bales Cotton, 35¾ cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 160 pieces E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., Morarjee Nansy; 1 case Billiard Cushions, Eduljee Jamsetjee.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—55 bales Munjeets, 192¼ cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Oriental.—960 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Euroclyden.—250 bales Cotton, 925 cwt., Kessoo Wagu; 34 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Jewraz Rutlonsy and Co.; 42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Hehsmonn.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Crustnajee Kunjee.

Beeston Castle.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Sir John Lawrence.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 52 bales Wool, 172½ cwt., Jacob Savoo and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Aliadinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Lady Havelock.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 402 bales Cotton, 1,407 cwt., Dinshaw Mancekjee; 125 bales Wool, 390 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Hubibbhoy Ebrambhoy; 7 bales Wool, 21 cwt., A. Taylor and Co.

Lancastrian.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Davechund Pottamber; 490 bales Cotton, 1,715 cwt., Moteechund Seejee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lilladhur Khatesy.

Peerless.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Odha Nacjee; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Viram.

Inkermann.—163 bales Cotton, 555½ cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee.

Aaron Browne.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt.; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Doongarsy Kessowjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Juga Ludha.

Victoria Bridge.—111 bales Cotton, 369½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., R. Sauzba and Co.; 510 bales Cotton, 1,785 cwt., Jayseeram Cursonram; 200 bales Cotton, 600 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Gibraltar.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Wearing Apparels and Khuskhus articles, Thacker, Vining and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kosuth.—14 casks Sulphate of Copper, 30 cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee and Co.; 266 packages Sundries, Nemchund Vasunjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	... ... Bombay.
*346	Auckland, (paddle), Augusta, 5 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Bombay.
*120	Clivia, 4 (sloop),	... ... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gunboat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb)	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
235	Carsetjee, (flat)	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... ... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Bales	... Bombay.
274	Sitarsey, (flat)	... ... River Indus.
235	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Scouce	... ... Bombay.
215	Goolamer, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ... Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ... Gwyn.
157	Main, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... ... Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	... ... River Indus.
385	Pianet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pistol, (screw), Searle	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... ... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... ... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	... ... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... ... Advertise for sale.
1093	Zeebdia, 9 (paddle), Adams	... ... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[e.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Barrow—M. N. Bhowaggar.
1057 Glorieus, Vaile—Swart, Latham & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 18)
1003 Azaline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060 Beeston Castle, Carney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Spaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1525 Marcelydon, Wright—Mackay, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Campbell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Daddy Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
1238 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
1436 Queen of the West—Reunie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. c. l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—D. sen. Hormusjee. (c. l. Sept. 6)
836 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Reunie, Scovell & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

900 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. Oct. 6)

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR ALYAB.

847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261 Dalloy—Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c. l. Aug. 27)
508 Kossuth, Bennett—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
347 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia. (c. l. May 12)

FOR TUTICORIN.

700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. Oct. 1)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

FOR SUDASHEGHUR.

270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
869 Albert and Edward,—T. McKinney.
872 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, Ogilvy—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Maria—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1204 Countess of Kigis, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Caldor—C. and B. S. N. Co.
774 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
Fooluka Sawden, H. T. Patis.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—Lawrence & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
359 Juddal Mamnoo, Nacoda.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahomed Hax, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
766 Mayaran Dayaran, Brady—H. Bidick Dossal.
109 Nasseral Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
292 Nassere, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.
735 Pastel Barrey, Nacoda—H. Esmail H. Habib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—P. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
970 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'S STEAMERS

2000 Columbian, (s), J. Scottova.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1660 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Foster—McIver & Co.
636 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dadelly & Co.
714 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURBON.

403 Wasliington, Maynard—S. Trabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidwetter & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

584 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

A. B. Coulls, Candlish—Dadelly & Co.
756 Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710 Uske

FOR RANGOON.

496 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1017 Helvellyn, Dalison.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.—W. Nicol & Co.	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, (Limited)—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloise, Philpot.	Aug. 5
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean.—W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Empress of India, Thompson. Peel Co sels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	Aug. 5
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Pryan.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1160	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
691	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
937	Salamanca, Livesay—Leck

Colonists in their scheme would be forthcoming, where the test of good character and experience in cotton cultivation would afford such assistance being given. Here is a practical remedy for all the difficulties which surround the question of the future supply of cotton. Will Manchester or will the Government of India seize the occasion?—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 26.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 6*th October* 1862.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds, W.S.W. Ther. 76.
BELGAM.—Cloudy N.W.
CAWNPORE.—(3rd) Fair S.W.
COCHIN.—(3rd) Fair. Ther. 81.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W. light.
GOA.—Fair. Wind East.
GALLE.—(3rd) Cloudy and calm. Ther. 81.
MADRAS.—(3rd) Fine, S.W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—(3rd) Calm. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy, calm. W.S.W.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sept. 28th	2	65	2	20	1	3
„ 29th	4	36	4	62	4	25
„ 30th	0	14	0	27	0	71
Oct. 1st	0	0	0	0	0	3
„ 2nd	0	5	0	0	0	0
„ 3rd	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 4th	0	0	0	0	0	0
For the week	7	30	7	17	6	39
Previously registered	69	31	66	26	65	48
Total fall	76	61	73	43	71	78

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 4th October 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietary Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	„	1,03,12,338
Other Deposits	„	1,05,08,778
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„	14,51,435
Rest	„	2,96,678
	Rupees	2,77,94,229

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	58,50,180
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„	14,91,421
Bills discounted	„	54,86,206
Dead Stock	„	2,77,610
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	33,85,483
Govt. Reserve—		
Cash Rs. 46,65,968		
Securities „ 16,46,370		
	„	63,12,338
Cash and Currency Notes	„	50,10,981
	Rupees	2,77,94,229

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AT a half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, held on Saturday, the 4th instant, at their Mill, Tardeo, at 3 P.M., the following Shareholders were present :—

Merwanjee Framjee, Esq. ; Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq. ; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq. ; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. ; Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq. ; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq. ; Framjee Bomanjee Settna, Esq. ; Framjee Hormusjee Settna, Esq. ; Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Esq. ; Cursetjee Pallonjee Pow-walla, Esq. ; Byramjee Dadabhoy Colah, Esq ; Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Settna, Esq. ; Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq. ; Dorabjee Cursetjee Colah, Esq. ; Rustomjee Shapoorjee Mookadum, Esq. ; Kessowjee Sesakurn, Esq. ; Cursetjee Rustomjee, Esq. ; Shapoorjee Burjorjee Cootar, Esq. ; Sorabjee Pallonjee Pow-walla, Esq. ; Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, Esq. ; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra, Esq. ; Dadabhoy Rustomjee Paruck, Esq. ; Muncherjha Dhunjeeshaw, Esq. ; Manockjee Pestonjee Esq. ; Moosakhan Ebrahim Halceem, Esq. ; Chokara Railroad Churga Koonjia Ahmed Caca, Esq. ; Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq. ; and Dorabjee Bomonjee Deevachs, Esq.

Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and seconded by Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq. That Merwanjee Framjee, Esq., take the chair.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the Secretary, he then read a Guzerattee version of the Report of Directors for the half-year ending 30th June 1862.

The profit and loss accounts and various statements connected with purchases of cotton and coal, as also inventory of stocks of cloths, yarn, cotton, coal, and stores on hand, 30th June 1862, were laid on the table for the inspection of Shareholders. Some of these documents were then translated into Guzerattee by the Secretary for their information.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried :—

Resolution 1st.—Proposed by Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.—" That the Report just read be adopted."

Resolution 2nd.—Proposed by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq., and seconded by Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Settna, Esq.—" That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors for their able management of the Company's affairs."

Proposed by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and seconded by Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Settna, Esq.—" That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

The meeting then separated at 6 o'clock.

CORONERS' INQUEST.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid yesterday, at First Hunoomon Lane, touching the death of a Parsee, of the name of Jamsetjee Cursetjee, about 21 years of age. From the evidence of witnesses examined, it appear that the deceased was a compositor employed at the *Rast Goftar* press. On the evening of Saturday last, the deceased left home at about 5 o'clock for the purpose of going to work at the above press. On the following morning at about 10 o'clock the brother of the deceased met him in the Bread market, when he enquired of him what time he would return home. He replied that he would come as soon as he had distributed three or four copies of the *Rast Goftar*. About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the brother, in consequence of information that he received, went to the ditch opposite the new Bombay Bank, where he saw the body of the deceased lying dead, outside the ditch. Sometime previous to that another Parsee was passing along the Apollo road, when he observed a turban and some other clothes, such as are usually worn by Parsees, lying at the edge of the ditch, suspecting some Parsee must have been drowned. he reported the circumstance to the Garrison Engineer's sepoy who was doing duty near the spot. That sepoy, after inspecting the clothes, went and called a Policeman when a diver was procured who went in, and after a quarter of an hour's search, succeeded in finding the deceased who was quite dead. There was no mark of violence on the body. The water in the ditch was about eight feet deep.

Verdict :—" Accidentally drowned while bathing in the Fort ditch."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE, MONDAY, 6TH OCT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

GAMING.—Premjee Bhanjee, Sewjee Annadjee, Succo Visram, Shamjee Cullian, Purshotum Govind, and Bhugwan Rowjee, were charged, the first with keeping a common gaming-house in Wittulwaddy, and the others for gaming therein with dice and money.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the police headed by Mr. Mahon, went to a house in Wittulwaddy on Saturday, where they surprised the six prisoners as they were gaming with dice, cards, and money. On the ground they found Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 40 on their persons. The prisoners made no defence.

His Worship found them all guilty, and fined them in sums from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.

THE BUGGY NUISANCE.—Mahomed Jooma, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his buggy in a negligent manner on the Breach Candy Road on the 6th instant, so as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Police sepoy No. 722, stated that the defendant was galloping his horse in his buggy on the 6th instant, and that he drove against another buggy.

Defendant made no defence.

His Worship fined him ten rupees.

FALSE WEIGHT.—A hawker, of the name of Cana Jugmaljee, was charged with having in his possession, without lawful or satisfactory excuse, a false seer weight.

Evidence was given to show that the defendant had a seer weight in his possession which was from three to four pice short of the proper weight.

His Worship fined him ten rupees.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Ahmed Abdool Latteek, was charged with theft of Rs. 253 in cash, and 28 articles of wearing apparel, the property of one Abdool Ghreem Sonk Adam.

The prosecutor deposed, that he was a Lascar, on leave from the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*. On the 30th ultimo, at about 9 o'clock in the morning he took his box containing all the articles mentioned in the list (produced) including the sum of Rs. 255 in cash, on board a vessel, the name of which he did not know, in Bombay harbour, off Soree Bunder. Prosecutor was going to Hurnee in that vessel, and he left the box in charge of the prisoner's father who was also a passenger and who came on shore. The vessel left without the prosecutor so he proceeded in another vessel, and on reaching Hurnee found his box missing, and in consequence of information received from the prisoner's father he returned to Bombay immediately by land, and caused the prisoner to be apprehended by the Police on a charge of stealing the box and its contents. In the house where the prisoner was apprehended the box was found with the clothes, but the rupees were missing and have not been recovered. The box and it contents were his property and valued at Rs. 276.

Abdool Satteeb Baboo stated, that he was a boatman, the prisoner was his son. About ten or eleven days ago, witness was going as a passenger in a boat to Hurnee. The prosecutor came on board with his boxes which he left on board and went on shore again himself. The prisoner came off about two hours after the prosecutor left and said " Curreem has lost the key of his box and has sent me for the box, he is standing at Bunoo's wharf." The prisoner then took the box, now produced, on shore. The vessel sailed the same day without the prosecutor. The prosecutor arrived at Hurnee shortly after witness reached there, and in consequence of what he said witness returned with him to Bombay when the prisoner was apprehended, and brought to a courtezan's house where the box now before the Court was found.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CASE FOR THE PETTY SESSIONS.—Moroo Damothur, an old offender, was charged with stealing Rs. 13-10-7 in cash, the property of Mowla Heerachund.

From the evidence adduced, it appears that the prosecutor was going to the Moombadavi temple when the prisoner managed to abstract from his pocket Rs. 11 which were in a bag and Rs. 2-10-7 which were loose in his pocket. A police sepoy saw the prisoner in the act of picking the pocket of the prosecutor and seized him.

Prisoner denied the charge.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions to be holden on Thursday next.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Samjee Ibram, was charged with stealing a gold button, three gold finger rings, a silver ring, and two rupees in cash, the property of Elias Nahor.

The prosecutor deposed, that he left on Saturday night last, a gold button, three finger rings, one silver ring, and two rupees in cash, in a small box, which he put into a larger one and secured it with a lock. He then went out securing the house with a padlock. At 10 o'clock he returned when he found the house and padlock secure as he had left them, but found the box open and that the lock had been tampered with, and the articles above enumerated missing. Prosecutor then procured the assistance of a policeman when the prisoner was apprehended, when they went with him (prisoner) to a courtezan's house where they found the three gold and one silver rings on the person of the courtezan, who said in the presence of the prisoner that she had received them from him. The prosecutor then identified the property produced as being his property and the same as stolen from him.

The courtezan stated that the prisoner came to her house on the previous day and asked her to keep the rings for him. She took them. When the police came she gave them up.

The prisoner said in his defence that he did not take the button and rupees, only the finger rings.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, and to be kept with hard labour for six months.

ANOTHER CHARGE.—The same prisoner was again placed at the bar charged with stealing Rs. 28-4 in cash from one David Cooda.

The prosecutor stated, that he was a merchant, and that the prisoner was a domestic servant of his. On Saturday prosecutor went with his family to the temple leaving the key in the prisoner's charge. At that time the sum of Rs. 28-4 was safe in the house. On his return he missed the money and on enquiring of the prisoner about it, he admitted that he had taken it and had given it to a courtezan.

In defence the prisoner said that he had only taken six rupees, and that the prosecutor had told him to admit having stolen the other rupees, saying if he did so he would give him (prisoner) half of it when he got it from the courtezan.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months with hard labour. The sentence to commence at the expiration of the first one.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—PLEA SIDE.

Cause for Trial this day.

46. Doe on the demise of Vizbhoocundass Hutrybhoy *vs.* Roe afterwards Narrayen Ragoba and another, (part heard.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 6th Oct. 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

In re Rustomjee Nowrojee.

Mr. Scoble opposed the discharge on behalf of the creditor Muncherjee Rustomjee, who was late a partner of the insolvent. The learned counsel said that this case had been referred to the Official Assignee for report, the opposing creditor having filed several objections to the schedule on ground of false entries. That officer had now made the report, from which it appeared that the insolvent had kept his books improperly and that he had concealed property on the face of the schedule by understating the debts due to him, having in the list of debtors entered one Eduljee Manockjee as debtor for Rs. 178 whereas the debt was found to be Rs. 1,528. If the schedule was properly amended, there would be no insolvency at all, and the learned counsel therefore asked His Lordship to dismiss the insolvent's petition.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, he had read the report and it seemed to him that if the amendments were entered in the schedule then it would appear there was no insolvency at all. It appeared to His Lordship that the schedule was fictitious and that the books were falsely kept, and he was of opinion that the petition should be dismissed.

On the motion of Mr. Scoble His Lordship allowed costs to the opposing creditor.—*Petition dismissed.*

In Re Hurgovun Dewjee.

Dr. Reid supported.
Mr. Scoble opposed.

Mr. Scoble said, that the ground of opposition on the last occasion was the suppression of books and papers, but since then the insolvent had produced some books and papers. Now the ground was that the insolvent had misconducted himself as a co-administrator, and in this respect the insolvency rested on the fraud perpetrated by the insolvent on the estate of an infant relative whose guardian he was.

Dr. Reid objected to Mr. Scoble opposing the discharge on the same grounds which were put forth last time, and which were disposed of by the then presiding Commissioner, the Chief Justice, who in granting the rule *nisi* had intimated that the opposition would not be entertained except upon further grounds. The learned counsel urged that no new grounds were yet shewn.

Mr. Scoble said, that the insolvent was guilty of gross breach of trust and that the insolvency was caused by his attempt to rid himself of the liability which he ought not to have incurred. The insolvent had married four wives, and had spent on his weddings large sums of money out of the monies entrusted to him as co-administrator. He was a retail opium dealer and his expenses exceeded his income ; and the learned counsel said the ground of his opposition was that he (the insolvent) had incurred debts without having reasonable or probable expectation of paying them.

Dr. Reid said, that the insolvent had incurred those expenses for the purpose of supporting the family of the testator. There was no doubt that the late Chief Justice, Sir William Yardley, had found the insolvent guilty of breach of trust in equity, but that was not a criminal breach of trust. According to the custom of the caste, the insolvent was bound to spend those sums on his weddings.

Mr. Scoble said, the breach of trust was admitted, and he saw no distinction between criminal breach of trust and breach of trust generally.

Hon'ble Commissioner,—But he has not contracted debts by breach of trust.

Mr. Scoble said, that the insolvent had obtained Rs. 9,000 by breach of trust from the estate of the testator.

Dr. Reid said, he would shew that the insolvent spent those sums for the benefit of the family of the testator, and that he had accounted for them in the schedule. The learned counsel still maintained that there was a distinction between criminal breach of trust and breach of trust in equity.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, it appeared to him that this was a case of misconduct. The insolvent had already been in jail for three months and the order now was that he be imprisoned at the suit of the opposing creditor for three months more, on the criminal side of the jail.

In Re Poonja Treecum.

Mr. Scoble supported.
Mr. Green opposed.

Mr. Green applied for a postponement of the hearing of the petition. Pursuant to the order of the Court the insolvent had deposited his books on the 1st and 15th September last, and the opposing creditor wanted further time to examine them. There were also some partnership books, which were in the custody of one Goculdass Madhowdass, and the learned counsel asked that the insolvent be called upon to request Goculdass to produce those books.

Mr. Scoble said, he had no objection to the books in the hands of Goculdass being produced in the office of the Official Assignee. He had also no objection to the postponement.—*Postponed accordingly till first Monday in December next.*

In Re Hurrichund Ragunath.

Mr. Bayley on behalf of a Marwarree creditor opposed the discharge on the grounds of false entries in the schedule and concealment of property. The insolvent had obtained the benefit of the Act in October 1859 when he was ordered, in the event of his obtaining an employment to pay to the Official Assignee Rs. 10 monthly out of his salary. The balance sheet commenced from January 1853, that is, months before the insolvent obtained his first final discharge. The insolvent stated in his schedule that his father had left him an inheritance of Rs. 1,500, but the learned counsel would shew that under his father's will the insolvent was entitled to a larger share, sufficient to pay all his debts. The insolvent had not paid to the Official Assignee one pie, although he admitted being in receipt of a salary ranging from Rs. 30 to 50. The learned counsel therefore urged that the insolvent not having complied with the order of the Court, his petition should be dismissed. He objected to several items in the schedule which he said had been swelled out to square with the other side of the balance. The insolvent had returned no assets, but his property in expectancy was sufficient to cover his debts.

Witnesses were then examined to shew that the insolvent's father had left behind him two widows and eight children, and property to the extent of Rs. 16,000 ; but that no division of property had taken place, and that a suit for partition was still pending in the High Court at the instance of the younger widow.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration, the opposition had not been established, excepting that the insolvent had rendered himself liable for punishment under the latter Clause of the 51st Section in not having paid instalments out of his salary on his former insolvency and having again contracted fresh debts. Insolvent was therefore to be discharged at the end of two months.

In Re Balcrustna Succaram.

Dr. Reid on behalf of an opposing creditor said that the insolvent was a medical practitioner and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,09,000. Insolvent appeared to have raised money on mortgages and sold property to the extent of Rs. 67,000 and odd. In the course of two years, money to the extent of Rs. 79,576 had passed through the hands of the insolvent and he had not satisfactorily accounted for them, nor had he deposited books or vouchers in respect to them. The grounds of opposition were that he had contracted debts without having any reasonable or probable prospect of paying them, and that he had put the opposing creditor to expense by a vexatious defence to an action in the Small Cause Court where he was sued on a mortgage bond. The insolvent had mortgaged his carriage and horses to the opposing creditor, which, not having been redeemed by him before the stipulated time, were sold, and an action was brought in the Small Cause Court for the residue of the debt. To this action the insolvent set up an equitable defence that the opposing creditor had sold the carriage and horses much below their proper value ; the proceedings were stayed and he filed a bill in equity in the late Supreme Court, which was, however, dismissed for want of prosecution. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had overstepped the limits of his profession and betaken himself to trading by borrowing one and-a-half lac of rupees, which resulted in his having to go through this Court. With regard to the ancestral estate sold by the insolvent, the learned counsel said that its value was much more than what the insolvent represented in his schedule, and he would shew that the sale in one instance was merely collusive. Insolvent had put down various sums in his schedule at random, for which he produced no vouchers.

Three or four witnesses were examined but their evidence failed, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Commissioner, to establish the charges against the insolvent.

The Hon'ble Commissioner, however, remarked upon the extreme folly and extravagance of the insolvent in having incurred such heavy liabilities, which, doubtless, had arisen from his having resorted to the Marwarree pawn-brokers whom he owed a large amount of debt without consideration. His Lordship ordered the insolvent to be sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MONDAY, OCT. 6.

(BEFORE J. F HORE, ESQ.)

Pittamber Veerchund vs. Rowchund Manockchund and others.

Mr. Jehangeer for the plaintiff.
Mr. Prentis for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of damages in the amount of Rs. 500 for loss at the rate of Rs. 2 per piece on a quantity of piece goods which the defendant had entered into an agreement to sell to the plaintiff on the 15th July last.

Mr. Prentis said, that the defence was that no contract had been entered into by the defendant to sell the goods to the plaintiff.

From the evidence of the plaintiff, it appeared, that a contract had been entered into by the defendant to sell to the plaintiff five bales of piece goods, (grey shirtings), each bale to contain fifty pieces, and each piece was to weigh 7 lbs. The price fixed upon was Rs. 6-8, and they were to be of a particular description agreed upon between them. The plaintiff had demanded delivery of the goods, but the defendant not having made delivery of the same, a notice was served upon him by the plaintiff, informing him that he would enter an action against him for the recovery of Rs. 2-2 on each piece, that being the difference in the market rate at that time. There had been some dispute between the defendant and the plaintiff's broker, so that the defendant said that he would not deliver the good until that dispute was settled. [The document purporting to be a contract was here read, and it was disputed by the defendant's attorney and disallowed by the Court.] The defendant refused to deliver the goods to the plaintiff, but expressed his willingness to do so to the broker. Plaintiff stated that the bazaar rate was Rs. 8-12 per piece, and he had in consequence of the non-delivery of goods by the defendant, lost Rs. 2-2 on each piece he had sold.

In cross-examination by Mr. Prentis the plaintiff admitted that he was not a partner in the firm of Abeerchund Panachund, but that he deposited goods with them for sale. The goods in question had been nominally purchased for the firm of Abeerchund Panachund.

His Honor said that the plaintiff had put himself out of Court by that admission. The firm of Abeerchund Panachund were the parties who should have brought the action.

Mr. Jehangeer said that he would elect a nonsuit.—*Nonsuited accordingly.*

Soomjee Lalljee vs. C. Hodgkinson.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 200 under an acknowledgment passed to the plaintiff by the defendant.

The defendant did not dispute the agreement, but said that the terms had not been complied with. It appeared that a friend of the defendant's, (Mr. Knipe), who meditated entering into a matrimonial engagement with a lady had purchased some furniture of the plaintiff but had not paid for the same. The amount of the furniture bill was Rs. 300. The plaintiff brought an action in this Court against Mr. Knipe for that amount, and a judgment having been obtained against him, he was arrested by the bailiff and put in gaol. Some short time afterwards this gentleman feeling anxious to complete his engagement with the lady managed to raise Rs. 100 which he paid to Soomjee Lalljee at the same time, the present defendant entered into an aggreement with the plaintiff to pay him the Rs. 200, if he failed to recover that sum from Knipe or to get back his furniture. The plaintiff, however, did not take any steps to recover the furniture which still remained with the lady to whom Mr. Knipe was to have been married. It further appeared that Mr. Knipe had not only not paid the money but had been since living with the lady without having married her. The plaintiff having failed to take any measures for the recovery of his property, the defendant submitted that the plaintiff had not carried out his part of the agreement, and therefore he, the defendant, was not liable to him.

His Honor, in giving judgment, held that the agreement entered into by the parties was not binding, and that it could not be legally sued upon, and that no action could be sustained thereon. If even the document in question was a guarantee the conditions in it had not been carried out. To make the defendant liable a written contract should have been drawn up between the parties, but in the present case it appeared that no such thing had been done. According to the Statute of Frauds, it was necessary to show that the guarantee entered into by the party should show that some consideration had been given. There had been no consideration received by the defendant in this case. Therefore the Statute was not complied with, and an action founded on it could not be sustained. It did appear that there had been some consideration for the guarantee as to release of the defendant's friend, Mr. Knipe, but that consideration had not been entered in the paper. The summons could not be amended so as to enable the action to be sustained. The plaintiff did not appear to be willing to resort to means to compel Mr. Knipe to give up the furniture, therefore he was nonsuited.

Narrayan Orishna Laud vs. Bhowanee Goonajee.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover possession of a Chawl, No. 228, situate at Upper Colaba, under a process of Court headed " Tenant holding over."

In defence it was urged that the Chawl belonged to the defendant who has been for the last twelve years mortgagee in possession, enjoying the rents and proceeds of the estate for that period. Also that the assessment and ground rent have been paid by the defendant, and that the estate stands in the Collector's book in the name of the original mortgager.

The plaintiff put in various documents, and among them a bill of sale purporting to be a sale of this identical Chawl from the defendant to the plaintiff. This document was pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. Nusserwanjee stating that the mark on it was not the mark of the plaintiff.

His Honor nonsuited the plaintiff holding that the Section under which the summons was issued, the 91st Section of the Small Cause Court (Act IX. of 1850), contemplated very simple cases of tenants holding over, and advised the plaintiff to issue the proper process.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

AT the great Exhibition only four medals were given for Tea for all India. Debrooghur, in the Luckimpore District of Assam, carried off two out of the four awarded. Watooram Jamadar, of Messrs. Higgs, Sevenoaks, and Melany's Plantation of Seesa, at Debrooghur, carried off one medal, and Mr. Morgan of Messrs. Barry and Co.'s Garden, at Maijan, near Debrooghur, obtained the other. Where were the Assam Company in the race?—*Englishman, Sept* 25.

A NATIVE contributor sends us the following, which will doubtless interest his countrymen :—

" The enlightened Hindoo community of Calcutta are agitated at this moment about a very interesting and novel question to them. It is, whether the poojas in honor of Doorga are to be continued for three days, to be followed by kicking the images into the holy stream on the fourth day, or for two days only ? The times of these rites are regulated by astronomical rules. A young pundit, a *protegé* of one of the Sobhabazar Rajahs, is desirous to mark his attachment to those rules, by declaring that two days only can be allowed to the poojas ; while the older pundits, with their usual abhorrence of new-fangled doctrines, protest that the usual period of three days cannot be reduced without impiety. The cause of the dispute is, that if the young pundit's patrons succeed in getting the Commissioner of Police to fix upon the third day as that on which the images are to be carried through the town in procession, with the usual discordant music, he will gain a triumph over the dissenters from the new doctrine, who will suffer a humiliation equal to their rejoicing. This is specimen of the matters which occupy the heads of the *dols*, or parties, to which the Hindoos in this town severally belong."—*Id.*

IT was currently reported yesterday that that portion of the Bar practicing before Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, now sitting as Judge in Chambers, having had reason to believe that His Lordship had determined upon changing his *locale*, and with it the department of the Court to which he had attached himself, addressed him on the subject in a letter earnestly requesting him to abandon his intention. Of course we are not in possession of His Lordship's reasons for adopting such a resolution, but we trust that he has complied with the wishes of those who have addressed him, as any such movements on His Lordship's part as that which he contemplated cannot but prove seriously detrimental to the interest of the public.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 24.

COCHIN.

WE are glad to record that our weather has assumed a more genial aspect. The rains have ceased to be so heavy or continuous as during the previous fortnight, and shipping operations have resumed their wonted activity. The great rise of water occasioned by the rains, is fast subsiding, and our estuary has been pouring forth into the sea such a stream of fresh water that its sweetness extends even to the outer anchorage.

We trust that this reasonable change in the weather will save a large extent of paddy cultivation, regarding which great fears were at one time entertained.—*Courier, Sept.* 27.

IT is currently reported, and we think correctly, that Sir William Denison purposes to visit Travancore and Cochin next month, and his arrival here is fixed for the 25th. The benefits arising from a tour through the provinces by the Governor of a presidency, must be very great, and afford him much better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the requirements of particular localities and the feeling of the people, than could possibly be obtained through an official medium, during an extended gubernatorial away.

Our own wants are few in number, but it is very essential to the well-being of this neglected but rising town, that they should be speedily supplied, and we trust they will attract the favorable notice of His Excellency at his forthcoming visit to this place. Whilst the subject of landing the mails at Beypore is engaging so much attention, a visit from the Governor to the coast will enable him to judge of the capabilities of the port, and the measures which should be adopted for shortening Overland communication with the presidency by means of the Railway.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

THE following " puckah" appointments have been made in the Punjab Commission :—Mr. Melvill, to be Commissioner of Umristur ; Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Commissioner of Delhi ; Mr. W. Ford, Commissioner of Mooltan ; Major Graham, Deputy Commissioner, Dehra Ishmael Khan ; Captain Pollock, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore. These changes will necessarily involve others.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 27.

THE following changes have been made on the Staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—Colonel Sorel, to be Military Secretary, *vice* Capt. Burne appointed A.D.C. and Private Secretary ; Lieutenant Wilkin, 7th Hussars, to be A. D. C. *vice* Captain Elton ordered to rejoin his Corps.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN CHAMBERLAIN, presently commanding the 23rd Punjab Irregulars, is appointed to succeed the late Captain Godby, in command of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, or Cureton's Mooltanee Horse.—*Id.*

WE are requested to mention that the mails which were despatched to Shrinuggur from Sealkote on the 15th instant, fell—together with the carrier—into a mountain torrent, and no trace has been found as yet of either man or mail-bag.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

CHINA.

THE mail steamer *Columbian*, despatched hence on the 28th ulto., took the last issue of this Report dated the previous day. It was therein set forth that the British Minister at Peking, being absorbed in a plan for the regeneration of the Empire of China, caused every other consideration to become subservient to the achievement of his object. It was observed that the hope of success solely rested upon Prince Kung, who appeared to be unsupported in his foreign policy by any eminent statesmen whatever. The immense support extended by the British and French towards the Imperialists for some years past, under a peculiar system of misnamed neutrality, was dilated on at some length. It was explained that whilst this assistance embraced the protection of the principal of the open ports, the establishment and maintenance of a highly lucrative custom-house, the security of communications, and the means of obtaining supplies by sea, yet so impotent were the Imperial Government that the Taipings made head way notwithstanding, until acts of aggression and hostility on the part of the allies were thrown into the scale.

It was shown that the inherent repellence of the Madarins towards foreigners had by no means disappeared—and it was argued that the reception and appointment of a customs mercenary in London in lieu of a Chinese envoy, was undignified on the part of the British Government and suspicious as touching the Chinese.

It was explained that the ingrained system of venality which pervaded every rank and grade of the Government was quite as great a difficulty to be contended against in any attempt to regenerate the Empire, as the existence of the Taiping rebellion, and that an entire revision of the taxes and the pay of the officials was absolutely necessary, ere any reform could be effected.

The evils of the customs scheme were remarked upon. It was explained that it was used as a cloak to carry out the construction of the term neutrality as understood by H.M. Minister. Officers of the British army, and drill sergeants were included on the roll of Customs mercenaries, whose sole duty was to equip and instruct Chinese recruits. It was also mentioned that under the tuition of British gunners, Chinese artillerymen had attained considerable proficiency. The impolitic step of elevating the filibuster Ward in the manner the British authorities seemed bent upon doing, was considered highly dangerous.

The Chinese levies under command of this outlaw were represented as having effected good service in taking unassisted by Foreign troops, the posts of Kingsang, Loohu, and Tsing-poo near Shanghai. The town of Yu-yaou near Ningpo had fallen to a combined force. Ward's contingent was said to be in a critical position at Tsing-po, and urgently required immediate relief.

An extensive business had been done in raw silk and in tea. The supply of shipping was excessive. At Japan political affairs seemed on the verge of a crisis.

Since then the progress of affairs has been by no means devoid of interest. In the first place, to illustrate how very precarious is the tenure of the present position of foreign relations, it should be mentioned, that Prince Kung has been attacked by *Cholera Morbus*. By last advices he was recovering. Had he fallen a victim to the dreadful scourge, there is no known statesman either capable of taking his place, or willing to sustain the innovations made by the late course of events, from the introduction of the foreign element into the polity of the Empire. In the next place, it is stated by Messrs. Meadows & Co. in their Tientsin circular, that the Mahomedan natives of the East part of the province of Shensi, had revolted, and had committed outrages on all those of different religious persuasions. Imperial troops had been sent to quell the disturbance, in doing which it was expected they would be successful. The same information further states, that the Southern rebels who lately overran the south of the province of Shensi, had returned to Szechuen, a considerable Imperial force having taken the field to keep them in check.

Furthermore, the grand Imperial army, which it was confidently stated about two months since, was closely investing Nanking, has certainly disappeared from the scene entirely ; for a Taiping encampment was lately observed, some distance beyond Nanking, and an inland town hard by was seen to fall to the arms of the insurgents, whilst there was no appearance of any Imperial force in the vicinity, except a few war junks upon the river.

Relative to the progress of affairs at Shanghai such close secrecy is observed owing to the unsatisfactory state of matters, that it is difficult to obtain reliable information. Ward's contingent which by last advices was in jeopardy at Tsing-poo, appears to have been extricated—by what means, or with what loss, the accounts are silent upon. It is possible that this contingent was severely handled, as it has not since taken the field.

About the 26th of last month, the Taipings made another raid upon the neighbourhood of Shanghai. As usual they drove all before them, and committed all those acts of atrocity and devastation which invariably characterise Chinese warfare. The distant smoke of burning farms, and the flight for refuge into the foreign lines of thousands of destitute panic-stricken country people, too surely denoted the approach of the Taiping. A detachment of British Sepoys and coolies were certainly cut off. Of that there can be no doubt whatever, but the particulars are entirely involved in mystery. It is admitted that a detachment was surrounded at a place called Fawha, and it is certain that the entire available British force was immediately turned out to render all possible succour—but it is not even stated in the garbled accounts published, that the surrounded attachment was released, or in fact ever seen. Considerable bodies of Taipings were observed, but they fled precipitately at the sight of the British troops.

This raid inaugurates a new style of warfare, partaking much of Bedouin tactics. At the present moment, the allied force has no means of counteracting such disastrous movements. The evils which have been entailed upon the neighbourhood of Shanghai from the result of foreign interference, have been most lamentable, and are little understood. If the question simply concerned Shanghai itself, the position taken by the British authorities might be justified. Had the promised neutrality been observed, the Taiping could have been appeased—but Shanghai was made by the British Minister the very pivot of the Imperial cause, and the Taipings were driven to the necessity of attacking it, or of abandoning the province. Thus the country around Shanghai has for the past three years been converted into a battle field. The Taiping hordes have over and over again devastated it, driving the population into the foreign lines. Often have the insurgents been driven back by foreign troops or starved out, when the refugees have been induced to return to their homes, to be again ejected upon the next incursion. This, as already remarked, has been going on for three years ; considering that the population is numbered by the million, and that Chinese troops, whether loyal or rebellious, always sack every town they take, a little reflection may possibly convey a faint idea of the amount of misery caused by the spasmodic style of interference adopted. And it should be especially observed, that all this might have been averted, had the commonest rules of honesty dictated the observance of the neurality agreed on.

The British naval force is in an unsatisfactory condition. The loss from deaths is large—that from desertion still larger. About 25 per cent. of the entire force are upon the sick list. The condition of the land force is possibly even worse, but the utmost mystery prevails, and so much underhand scheming is going on that the worst construction is naturally placed upon matters. To illustrate the system adopted and for some time pursued, the following instance should suffice ; the whole of the British troops now in China, except the Hongkong garrison, were left behind at the conclusions of the war, for the express purpose of retaining possession of certain places held as collateral security for the payment of the indemnity agreed upon in the treaty. These places have long since been given up, not because the indemnity was paid, but because the troops which occupied them, were required to carry out the British minister's crude ideas upon the regeneration of China. The force proved notoriously insufficient and consisted partly of Sepoys. It should be observed that at the period embraced in this relation, the instructions from Downing Street were to the effect that all interference was to be eschewed. These instructions were violated under specious, but by no means tangible nor true pretexts ; and the entire British force was hotly engaged in active hostilities with the Taipings. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the determination of the British Minister to carry out his ideas, in defiance of any instructions he had or might receive, went so far as to prompt him to conceive and carry out a scheme for the augmentation of the force he had already misapplied. It was pretended that the Sepoy regiments required relief—application was made to India for other regiments to relieve them—the application been carried out in such a manner, that the substitution will give about two men for one. These Sepoys from India have not arrived yet, but the regiments detailed for the service have been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the names of those regiments have been known here for upwards of one month. Furthermore it was known in India that additional troops would be sent if H.M. Government approved of the step—and it is also known, that ammunition and military stores of all sorts have been shipped from Fort William to Shanghai months ago (probably soon after the departure of Lord Canning) for the supply of the Imperialists.

But the most cunning part of the device has still to be related. It is not meant that the Sepoys now here shall proceed to India upon their relief arriving. They have been " induced" to remain. And it should be observed that the sums of money paid by the Shanghai Taoutai to various and sundry British and French officers for most questionable purposes, is a subject which has excited considerable scandal. The consequence is that upon the arrival of these reliefs, the British land force in China will number nearly of not quite seven thousand men, or about half the amount of the force employed in the last war.

With the British regiments such a sheme was clearly impossible but a device was hit upon equally efficacious to serve the British Minister's regeneration scheme. There is a strong antagonism of race between the Chinese and the Sepoys, and it would be futile to attempt to make the latter, the tutors of

collect without which the business of the day cannot begin in Italy, and off we started. We journeyed by narrow paths across fields and vineyards, along groves of luxuriant foliage, sprinkling their dew upon us as we brushed past, the ground rising at every step, the cone of Upper Piedmont spreading before us as we ascended. The master was a bright companion, friendly and communicative; so was his sister, a pretty-faced, long-chained damsel, full of humour and intelligence, with a good firm will of her own; so was a boy from the Asti military school, the son of an English man, gentle and modest as any girl; so were they all, high and low, those who had started with us, those who joined us from every cottage we passed, at every turning of the road, from far and near, from every district in the valleys. The pilgrim stream grew as it proceeded, and as we walked cultivation and habitation gradually forsook us; meadows widened into pastures, woods took the place of vineyards, and so the goal was reached—a verdant glade, with the finest, freshest, densest grass we had ever seen, with trefu and patches of young chesnut groves, on a long, steep, hilly slope, somewhat about 2,000 feet above the plain; the plain spreading before us like a billiard table, with the rows of trees—mulberry trees—dotting its surface, its streams winding across the level, and its towns and hamlets glittering in the sun; the whole bathed in this haze, bearing no faint resemblance to a vast shoal of water, with the Turin hills about 40 miles off, bearing the view like a coast to the sea, and the dome of Superga doing duty as a beacon on the topmost summit.

We were early on the spot, but hardly the earliest. Parties of holyday-makers were already in possession of the most eligible ground under shady trees, near springs of water, where they had reared kitchens, lighted fires, set pots boiling, peeled potatoes, and plucked fowls. It was scarcely 7 in the morning, but, having the coffee, none of us had broken fast, and mountain air sharpens appetite. After this hurried morning repast we all crowded to the place of meeting, where a rustic platform had been erected—a few boards resting on the trunks of chestnut-trees, the foliage of which spread like a beautiful canopy over the improvised pulpit. On the platform were Messrs. Bert and Meille, the two Turin pastors, with about half a score of ministers from other parishes. On their left was an enclosure for the choir—above 100 singers; all round no less than 2,000 men, women, and children, thronging together on the green, formed the congregation.

The Waldenses are a Piedmontese tribe, a Celtic race, rather an ill-featured set of men; but they all looked hale and hearty, good-humoured and cheerful, and were remarkably well-behaved, though without the least affection of gloom or overdrawn pietism. It was with them evidently a day of recreation—a brotherly assemblage, of which love and enjoyment were the real business, though religion gave the tone and marked, as it were, the time. There was nothing of the rant of an English Dissenters' revival, or of the theatrical display of an American Methodist camp meeting. The people at the Piani had not come to trifle with their form of worship, but their mood was that of thanksgiving to God the fountain of good, not of quailing and crouching before God the avenger of evil.

The services of the day opened with an extempore prayer by M. Meille; after which, and after the singing of a hymn written for the occasion, M. Bert delivered a long speech in commemoration of the virtues and of the useful career of General Beckwith, the benefactor, and truly the father of the Waldenses.

The discourse was of full length the recital of the deeds of which I gave a short account in one of my letters a few days ago. As, however, M. Bert dwelt upon particulars, as the fine, true, single-minded, heroic character of the good English veteran unfolded itself before us, the facts with which we all, or nearly all of us, were perfectly familiar struck us as new, so skilful was the manner in which they were laid before us, and so wonderful and beautiful, and transcendently generous was the conduct of that man, so pure his motives, so thorough his self-denial, so perfect his unconsciousness of his great exertions in pursuit of the object to which he dedicated himself. A strong mind was at work there, no less than a tender heart. A man who spent 35 years of his life in a work of charity, who lavished his fortune to open schools and colleges, to build churches, to found hospitals, was never known to give a farthing to a beggar. He hated mendicity as the greatest plague of society, and closed his heart against street importunity. He banished beggary from the Waldensian districts, in the same measure as he introduced education, thrift, and cleanliness.

Truly, if we may believe the orator who threw the powers of his eloquence over his grave, General Beckwith, in befriending the Waldenses, had something besides these few thousand mountaineers in his view. He looked upon them rather as a means than an end. His aim was the regeneration of all Italy, and he flattered himself that, as the dawn of a new national existence was to usher in freedom of conscience in the peninsula, the Waldenses, being allowed to preach and write to bring the word home to the hearts of their countrymen, would soon be able to wage war against that Papal tyranny which weighed upon the national mind far more heavily than either native or foreign misrule. It was in pursuit of this great recondite scheme that General Beckwith had, since 1848, so strongly laboured at the naturalisation of the Waldensian Church in Italy, and he had breathed his own good spirit into the hearts of the young pastors, some of whom, like M. Meille, a truly evangelical man, live in full faith that Providence for so many centuries held up and comforted this small flock of pure believers in the valleys, that their creed and worship might be such as to befit one day the whole Italian nation on its re-awakening, and complete political enfranchisement by that spiritual emancipation without which there can be no real mental and moral independence.

General Beckwith, I say, lived in the belief of all this, and knew so well how to inspire others with his own convictions that as Bert and Meille gave vent to their feelings on the subject, and dwelt upon the lofty aims and sterling virtues of their benefactor, nearly the whole audience, men and women, were affected to tears,—an emotion which it was not easy even for strangers to withstand.

It is difficult, however, in sober earnest, and after giving time to reflection, to dive into the sanguine expectations of poor Beckwith, and of his enthusiastic pupils, as to any general influence to be exercised by the Waldensian faith over the Italian people at large. Doubtless, if Italians would or could wish to cut the Gordian knot of the Roman question at one stroke, it would be sufficient if those among them who care never a pin for the Roman Catholic religon would declare themselves converts to the Waldensian tenets. But those who care nothing for Catholicism in Italy care not, and cannot be made to care, for any form of creed or worship in the world; and, such being the case, it is still greatly to the credit of the Italians that, as they cannot be honestly converted so neither can they make up their minds to sham Protestantism, and to play the hypocrite even for the sake of spiting Antonelli, and ridding themselves of the Pope.

After the morning service the audience broke up at once, and spread about the country and under the woods to cook and eat their dinners. There was then an afternoon meeting, with more sermons and hymns, but in the Italian language, as the morning service had been held in French, and towards sunset the holyday-makers began their descent in their various directions, with their pastors at their head, with song and mirth, with the contentment at heart of men who looked upon the festive day no less as a time for rendering honor and thanks to the Deity than as an occasion for hearty, harmless rejoicing, mutual good-will, and love between man and man.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIALS OF MARINE SCREWS.

(From the Times, Sept. 1.)

THE Shannon screw frigate, Captain Oliver J. Jones, has now completed her series of trials between the Admiralty and Mangin screws. The whole of the trials, seven in number, have been carried out under the supervision of Captain H. Broadhead, commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, Mr. Murdoch, Inspector of Machinery Afloat, and Mr. Miller, Assistant Engineer of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, having superintended the working of the machinery. In all the details connected with the trials care has been taken that each should take place under as nearly similar circumstances as possible to the other; consequently the powers of the propellers have been tested as fairly and as evenly as possible, in the sheltered position of the trial ground in Stokes Bay. The Mangin (French) screw has been looked upon with much favour of late, owing to the small aperture it requires for the well in the ship's stern as a "lifting" screw, and also from the very favourable reports which have been received in this country respecting its powers of propulsion in the ships to which it has been fitted in the French Imperial navy. At the same time it has not been without the usual quota of detractors, who have declared that the French ships fitted with it in the Baltic expedition showed no indications of possessing speed, and that a broken-bladed Mangin was no rarity in the French marine, this latter fault being ascribed to the peculiar position of the blades. As regards speed, a reference to the table below will show that the speed of the Shannon as given by the "Mangin" was "above the average or ordinary screws, but this trial, on the other hand, was accompanied by so great an amount of vibration as must preclude the adoption of this screw for service in the English navy, with its existing arrangement of blades. These, four in number, are set in parallel pairs in close proximity to each other, and the peculiar feature in their working, which tells so much against the screw, is that they lock the water between them and carry it round in a disc form in their revolutions, causing the vibration, and also the terrific thrashing of the water to which allusion was made in our former report of its trial. In three of the subsequent trials, blades were cast on the Mangin pattern, but, instead of being fixed on the boss in parallel pairs, as with the Mangin, they were set single at equidistant intervals on a Griffiths boss, and were tested as screws of three, four, and six blades. The four-bladed trial took place on the 4th of May, and the result gave an increase of speed, with a less indicated horse-power, over the Mangin, and an almost total absence of vibration. In the next trial of these blades, six were fixed to the same boss, but, although the result was equally favourable as regarded vibration, there was a loss with respect to speed of about a quarter knot. The trial of three blades, which had been looked forward to with great interest, as the closing trial of the series, is fully detailed in its place. It is necessary perhaps to state that these blades, cast in the foundry of Portsmouth yard, differed slightly in form from the original Mangin blades, being twice the width of the latter, owing to their being set singly instead of in parallel pairs, and tapering slightly in their width from root and edge to their centre. They still, however, retain all the peculiar features of the Mangin proper, and can be called by no other name. The Admiralty or common screw is too familiar to call for any particular remarks here. On its first trial it was tested with its leading corners cut, and on its second and third with both corners cut. Its first trial, of course, gave the best results, both as regards speed and vibration, but it was inferior to the Mangin in point of speed, and to the fine Mangin blades on the Griffiths boss both as regards speed and virbation. The trimming of the corners of the common screw is, however merely an approach to the Griffiths form, and when the area of the reduced screw requires the portions removed from the edge of the blades to be added to their root, then the Griffiths patent complete the abandonment of the process. Three of the trials have been with blades cast on the Mangin pattern and fixed at equidistant intervals in a Griffiths boss, the first of the three being with four blades, which was attended with excellent results both as to speed and vibration. The second was made with six blades, but the result, although equally favourable with the four bladed trial, as regarded virbation, gave a loss of speed. The last trial was with three blades, and the speed made by the ship contrasts very favourable with the other trials, but the ship exhibited a very large amount of lateral vibration, which was the more extraordinary, as with the four blades she exhibited very little movement of any kind. The day was miserably wet; but there was little wind, with smooth water, so that the screw was tested under equally favourable circumstances with the others. The ship was about two inches deeper in the water than on any former trial. The column of water raised in the well by the working of the screw was considerably less than with the Mangin or with the four or six blades. Six runs were made at the measured mile, with the following results:—1. Time, 4 min. 40 sec.; speed in knots, 12-857; revolutions of engines, 54. 2. Time, 5 min. 48 sec.; speed in knots, 10-315; revolutions of engines, 56. 3. Time 4 min. 38 sec.; speed in knots, 12-950; revolutions of engines, 56. 4. Time, 6 min. 1 sec.; speed in knots, 9-972; revolutions of engines, 56. 5. Time, 4 min. 38 sec.; speed in knots, 12-950; repolutions of engines, 56. 4. Time, 6 min. 1 sec.; speed in knots, 9-972; revolutions of engines, 56½. 5. Time, 4 min. 42 sec.; speed in knots, 12-766; revolutions of engines, 56. 6. Time, 5 min. 56 sec.; speed in knots, 10-112; revolutions of engines, 55½. Mean speed of the whole, 11-485 knots. The first circle was made to starboard in 7 min. 7 sec., with the rudder over to an angle of 15½ deg. The second was made to port in 7 min. 31 sec., with the rudder to an angle of 14½ deg., the revolutions of the engines being 56 and 54½.

The following tables will show the comparative results of each trial:—

No. and date of Trial.	Description of Screw.	Screw. Diamr.	Pitch.	Length.	Immer
		Ft. in	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
1. May 16	Common, with leading corners cut ..... The "Mangin," having four blades set in parallel pairs.	18 1	25 3	3 6	1 0½
2. May 17		18 0	25 0	3 0	1 1
3. May 19	Common, with both corners cut ..... Four Mangin blades on a Griffiths boss.	18 0	24 11	3 0	1 0½
4. May 31		18 1½	23 7½	2 3½	1 0
5. June 10	Common, with both corners cut, being a repetition of a former trial...	18 0	24 11	3 0	1 0½
6. June 16	Six Mangin blades on a Griffiths boss.	18 1½	23 7½	2 3½	1 0
7. July 3	Three Mangin blades on a Griffiths boss.	...	...	...	...

No. and date of Trial.	Description of Screw.	Revolutions of Engines.	Steam Pressure.	Vacuum.	Speed of Ship in Knots.	Indicated Horse Power.
1. May 16	Common, with leading corners cut	59·40	20	24	11·288	2054·8
2. May 17	The "Mangin," having four blades set in parallel pairs.	53	20	25	11·328	2032·72
3. May 19	Common, with both corners cut	57·40	19·5	25	11·080	2093·92
4. May 31	Four Mangin blades on a Griffiths boss.	53	20	25	11·550	2020·86
5. June 10	Common, with both corners cut, being a repetition of a former trial...	57·70	19·5	24	11·009	2081·68
6. June 16	Six Mangin blades on a Griffiths boss.	49·60	20	25	11·244	1946·73
7. July 3	Three Mangin blades on a Griffiths boss.	56	20	24	11·485	—

The circles have been completed as follows:—

No. of trial.	Time occupied in completing circle.	Angle of rudder in degrees.	Helm to
	min. Sec.		
1	7 43	12½	Port
	7 24	14	Starboard
2	7 14	13½	Port
	7 1	15½	Starboard
3	7 43	13	Port
	7 13	15½	Starboard
4	7 12	13	Port
	7 50	13	Starboard
5	7 50	Not taken.	Port
	7 20		Starboard
6	7 8	14	Port
	7 57	13	Starboard
7	7 ...	15½	Port
	...	14½	Starboard

The Shannon's trials with the common screw in 1856 gave the following results of the speed of the ship and indicated horse-power of the engines:—

Date of Trial.	Speed in Knots.	Indicated Horse-Power.
November 11th	10·492	1956·7
" 18th	11·216	1930·9
December 2d	11·708	2114·0
" 3d	11·499	2124·0
" 16th	11·688	2216·8

In point of speed, therefore, these trials stood in the following order:—December 2, December 16, December 3, November 18, and November 11. In point of economy, reckoning the horse-power per knot, as given by the indicated power, they, however, stand as follows:—Nov. 18, Dec. 2, Dec. 3, Nov. 11, and Dec. 16. With the exception of trials carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. Lloyd, the present Engineer in Chief to the Admiralty, with the Archimedes in 1840, and subsequently with the Rattler in 1843-45, there has, however, been no series of trials equal in importance to those concluded by the Shannon, and the value of which will be still further enhanced by the supplementary trials by the same vessel ordered by the Admiralty with the Griffiths screw, with two, three, and four blades respectively. Still, it must be admitted that all these fair-weather and smooth-water trials of screw propellers appear to give but a very inadequate estimate of the value of the screw as a propeller for sea-going ships, the only result attainable by them being a comparison of speed in smooth-water, and a certain means of ascertaining an exact knowledge of the vibratory motion. As regards speed there does not appear to be a great difference between the best and worst known form of propellers, in the majority of cases not more than half a knot an hour, and this slight difference is often due to the conditions of water and wind rather than to any real superiority of one propeller over the other. The most valuable description of screw trials are such as were carried out by the Warrior and Defence, both of which vessels went out to sea in search of storms and heavy weather, and in the case of the Warrior accompanied by a tried vessel—the Revenge, flagship of the commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet, and one of the finest and fastest of our improved screw wooden liners. Both the Warrior and Defence carry an improved Griffiths screw, the peculiarity of which consists in the points of the blades inclining forwards of the ship. The Revenge is fitted with the common or Admiralty screw, with the leading corners cut. In the trials between the Warrior and Revenge at sea, under sail alone, the Revenge beat the Warrior from two to three knots per hour, but under both steam and sail, and in a heavy sea, the Warrior could beat the Revenge from four to five knots per hour. When the Defence afterwards tried the Revenge, the latter beat the former in smooth-water about as much as is due to her (Revenge's) extra power and reduced tonnage—the Revenge having 800 horse power to 3,322 tons, while the Defence has 800 horse power to 3,688 tons; but when both ships were tried head to wind, in a heavy sea, the Defence held her own and the Revenge could not gain a yard upon her. It is stated that in the trials of both Warrior and Defence no back-lash could be observed in the screw shaft, nor was the speed of the engines unduly increased as is the case with the common screw, results which Mr. Griffiths attributes to the action of his improved screw blades. The manner in which both the Warrior and Defence were tested under steam at sea is clearly the best way of ascertaining the true qualities of a propeller, and the Admiralty will be doing the public, as well as themselves, great service in thoroughly testing the merits of the different propellers in every position required for sea-going ships. Yet, as we said before, the Shannon's trials, taking them at their true value as smooth-water comparative trials, rank next in importance to those referred to as having been carried out by Mr. Lloyd, who may justly lay claim to the credit of having most materially aided in the introduction of the screw into the British Navy. The further prosecution of the trials with a Griffiths screw of two, three, and four blades, has been postponed for the present, in consequence of the sailing of the Shannon for the Mediterranean. As her cruise is, however, intended to be only a short one, it is most probable that she will yet complete her experimental trials as was originally arranged.

The area and weight of each screw was as follows:—

No. of trial.	Area in feet.	Weight. Tons. cwt. qrs. lb.
1	Of 1 b'ade ..... 40·5	..... 8 7 3 24
	Of the 2 blades . 81·0	
2	Of 1 blade ..... 19·5	..... 7 7 3 0
	Of the 4 blades.. 78·0	
3	Of 1 blade ..... 34·0	..... 7 18 1 0
	Of the 2 blades . 68·0	
4	Of 1 blade ..... 22·5	..... 11 8 3 21
	Of the 4 b'ades.. 90·0	
5	Of 1 blade ..... 34·0	..... 7 18 1 0
	Of the 2 blades . 68·0	
6	Of 1 blade ..... 22·5	..... 14 13 3 13
	Of the 6 blades . 135·0	
7	Of 1 blade ..... 32·2	..... 10 14 0 27
	Of the 3 blades . 67·0	

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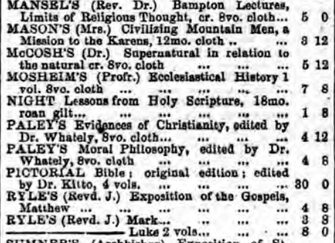

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